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USSR BUILDS NEW HOUSING, MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

Over 100 million square meters of living space [source (4) gives 90 million square meters] or built anew in the cities, towns, and workers' settlements in the USSR during the postwar years. In addition, about 2,700,000 houses were repaired or built anew in the rural areas during the same period. Furthermore, water systems in 185 cities were restored or built anew and 27 cities received streetcar or trolley-bus services.(1) Altogether, 42 billion rubles were appropriated for housing projects during this period. On the average, one three-room apartment in cities or workers' settlements and one home in rural areas was completed every minute during this period.(2)

However, despite these considerable achievements, housing construction is still slow and expensive. For instance, the Ministry of Civilian Housing Construction RSFSR was unable to lower the costs. Some of its organizations operated at a loss. One of them the "Velikolukstroy" Trust, operated at a loss of 3,400,000 rubles.(3) The government allotted enormous quantities of materials and large sums of money for housing projects during 1951. It is planned to build 30 percent more living space than was built in 1950.(4)

Moscow

During 1948, 1949, and 1950, 2.5 billion rubles were spent for housing construction in Moscow, 1.6 billion rubles for municipal construction, and 1.8 billion rubles for city transportation and communication. In 1950, living space in Moscow increased 9 percent over that of 1940, the total capacity of the water system rose 40 percent, and the gas supply increased four times. The length of the subway system reached 188 percent of the prewar length, and that of the trolley-bus system, 134 percent.(5) According to a German source, Moscow's 59 bus lines now comprise a total of 1,600 kilometers and have recently received a large number of modern ZIS-154 and ZIS-155 busses.(6) The electric street light network increased by 34 percent.(5)

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Housing construction has progressed as follows since 1940:(5)  
Construction by

	<u>Moscow City Soviet and Ministries</u> (sq m)	<u>Moscow City Soviet Only</u> (sq m)
1940	392,000	120,000
1947	129,000	17,000
1948	270,000	30,000
1949	405,000	50,000
1950	500,000	90,000
1951 (planned)	710,000(7)	160,000

Of the 710,000 square meters of living space to be completed in 1951, 20,000 square meters will be built in the Leningradskiy Rayon of the city.(8) Also, 20 schools and 65 nurseries are to be completed and put into operation in Moscow. However, in April 1951 bricks, prefabricated parts, and other building materials were still in short supply and measures will have to be taken to improve the supply of construction materials.(9)

Several hundred large buildings are being erected at present and about 2,000 architects and draftsmen are busy preparing blueprints for them. The buildings are being built in Izmailovo and Kozhukhovo; on the Semenovskaya, Frunzenskaya, Krasnokholmskaya, and Berezhkovskaya embankments; on the Varchavskoye, Khoroshevskoye, and Leningradskoye highways; and in Proletarskiy, Zhdanovskiy, and Kigevskiy rayons.(10) The 26-story administration building now under construction on Smolenskaya ploshchad' will have 1,400 office rooms and 31 elevators.(11) Fifteen multistoried buildings are being erected on the Sadovoye Kol'tso(12) and 18 buildings with a total floor space of 55,000 square meters are being erected on ulitsa Levitana.(13) The construction of several multistoried apartment buildings with half a million cubic meters of space will begin shortly. The building will extend for almost a kilometer along the "Entuziastov" highway.(14)

One of the eight motion-picture theaters now under construction in Moscow is nearing completion in Izmailovo.(15) Two large hotel buildings are being erected at present: one, 175 meters high, with 1,000 rooms, is being built on the Dorogomilovskaya embankment; the other, with 354 rooms and suites, is being constructed on Kalanchevskaya ulitsa near the Komsomol'skaya ploshchad'.(16)

From 1946 to 1950, over 3 million square meters of streets and roads were surfaced with asphalt. A new thoroughfare constructed in the Proletarskiy and Zhdanovskiy rayons of the city follows the Pervaya Dubrovskaya, Sharikopodshipnikovskaya, and Avtozavodskaya ulitsas and continues through the Tyufel'evaya Grove. In addition, many thoroughfares were rebuilt, including Taganskaya, Bol'shaya Serpukhovskaya, Zemlyanaya, and Bol'shaya Tul'skaya ulitsas and Presnenskiy, and Gruzinskiy Val.

It is planned to asphalt 1,311,000 square meters of streets and roads in 1951. At present, a 28-meter-wide divided highway is being constructed near the new site of the Moscow University between Potylikha and the Staro-Kaluzhskoye highway.(17) The Kaluzhskoye highway is being widened and resurfaced (18) while Novaya Pasmannaya ulitsa (19) and the "Entuziastov" highway are being completely reconstructed at present.(20) During this summer it is planned to reconstruct the Obrastsova, Oktyabrskaya, and Trifonovskaya ulitsas and the thoroughfares Ogorodnyy and Sixth Likhtoborskiy. A new route connecting the Mar'ina Roshcha with the Dmitrovskiy highway has already been completed.(21)

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A laboratory on wheels -- a truck equipped with the necessary testing equipment -- is visiting the Moscow streets and highways now under reconstruction. The laboratory makes on-the-spot tests of the strength of the concrete and asphalt paving as well as the extent of the compactness of the ground prepared for surfacing.(22)

#### Leningrad and Vicinity

During 1949 and 1950, more than 500,000 square meters of housing have been built in Leningrad and its suburbs.(23) However, the city construction organizations failed to fulfill their 1950 plan and accumulated a loss of about 10 million rubles.(24)

The following streets and adjacent buildings have been reconstructed during the postwar years: Suvorovskiy prospekt and B. Okhtenskiy prospekt; Bol'shoy prospekt of Petrogradskaya storona; the section of the Obvodnyy canal embankment between Baltiyskiy railroad station and the prospekt imeni I. V. Stalina; the Mayakovskogo, Voinova, Rubinshteyna, Goncharnaya, and other ulitsas; two ploschad's near the Varshavskiy and Baltiyskiy railroad stations, ploschad' Vosstaniya near the Moskovskiy railroad station, two ploschad's near Vitebskiy and Finlyandskiy railroad stations, and the ploschad' Iskusstv.(25) At present, the prospekts imeni Stalina, Nevskiy and Kirovskiy, and ulitsa Lenina are being reconstructed.(26) The Pulkov Observatory on the Pulkov hills, which was destroyed during the war, is being reconstructed; and 95 million rubles have been appropriated for the project.(27) Reconstruction is progressing satisfactorily in Vyborg, Krasnoye Selo, Luga, Pargolovo, Lodeynoye Pole, Sosnovo, Volkhov, Tikvin, Latchina, and Pavlovsk.(28)

#### Lithuanian SSR

During the first 4 years of the postwar Five-Year Plan, over 400,000 square meters of living space were built and restored in the cities and more than 8,000 homes were constructed in rural localities. In addition, hundreds of thousands of square meters of living space were built for workers and employees directly by the individual enterprises.(29) Nevertheless, the "Vil'nyusstroy" Trust, which was mainly instrumental in the reconstruction of Vil'nyus, has operated at a loss amounting to about 3 million rubl. during 1950. Although Dul'man the chief engineer of the trust, was discharged, uneconomical operation still prevails, such as absence of a coherent general construction plan and distribution of the funds and equipment among many projects instead of concentrating them on certain constructions.(30) During 1951, it is planned to reconstruct and build anew 20,650 square meters of living space in Vil'nyus. Two schools, a motion-picture theater, a kindergarten, a maternity and a general hospital, a mechanized laundry and others are under construction at present and are to be completed in 1951.(31)

During the postwar years, Marijampole has received many new individual homes (32) and in Klaypeda, 32,000 square meters of living space are restored and all schools were reconstructed.(33)

#### Latvian SSR

The Planning Institute organized in Riga for preparing projects for all civilian and industrial construction in the Latvian SSR received its first large project: the construction of a "Dom Kolkhoznika" in Riga. In addition, plans for stone embankments on the Daugava River in Riga and for the reconstruction of Madona are being prepared.(34)

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During the postwar Five-Year Plan, 800 million rubles were appropriated for capital construction in Riga. However, of the 36 basic construction organizations, 17 organizations did not fulfill their 1950 plan. Only 86.3 percent of the housing plan and 54.6 percent of the plan for living space ready for occupation were completed.(35)

Tallin is being reconstructed according to a new plan which provides for wide and straight streets. The Tallin Machine-Building Plant is erecting 15 buildings. New residential districts have developed in Pel'gurand and Pel'gulin between Lenin-gradskiy highway and ulitsa Mayaka.(36) Employees of the Tallin City Power Station will be able to move into their new three-story apartment buildings by 1 May.(37)

#### Karelo-Finish SSR

In this republic, more than 400,000 square meters of housing were built during the fourth Five-Year Plan, while 179,000 square meters of that amount were erected in 1950 only. However, some enterprises, trusts, and ministries did not satisfactorily fulfill their tasks; among them are the Ministries of Timber, Fishing Industry, Food Industry, and several enterprises of the Ministry of Paper and Cellulose Industry. The trade unions were not active enough in controlling the construction progress.(38) It is planned to build over 200,000 square meters of dwelling space in 1951.(39)

In Petrozavodsk, the 1,400th building erected since the end of World War II was completed and additional buildings are being constructed in the outskirts of the city in order to house a food-packing combine, an automobile repair plant, a meat-packing combine, a brewery, and other industrial enterprises.(40) Building of a new large railroad station of the Kirov Railroad System was begun on the Leninskiy prospekt and another railroad station is being built on the shore of Lake Onega.(41) The city now extends for 25 kilometers along the shores of Lake Onega.(40) At present, ulitsa Sverdlova and ulitsa Komasomol'skaya are being resurfaced with asphalt, and the ulitsa Lunacharskogo, Volodarskogo, and Kurganskaya will be paved with stone.(42)

The city of Medvezh'yegorsk, which was completely destroyed during the war, has been rebuilt. A new settlement for woodcutters, rafters, and workers of the local sawmill is being constructed and the sawmill is also being enlarged.(43) Kondopoga has also been restored. Its paper combine, brickyards, industrial combine, woodworking plant and other enterprises have been reconstructed and refitted with new machinery.(44)

#### Moldavian SSR

During the postwar Five-Year Plan, 250,000 square meters of living space were restored and built anew in the cities and towns of Moldavia (45), for which 222 million rubles were spent, excluding the appropriations of the industrial enterprises and organizations.(46) In addition, 16,612 homes, representing 265,000 square meters of living space, were built in the rural districts of the republic.(45) Over 30 million rubles were spent during the same period for the improvement of the Kishinev power supply for industrial and domestic use, and 5 million rubles for the expansion of the city water system. Large sums were spent for the same purpose in Tiraspol', Bendery, and other cities. Moreover, 50,000 square meters of living space were completed in the cities of Kishinev, Bendery, Bel'tsy, Tiraspol', Ungeny, Rybnitsa, and Teleneshty; 35 power plants were put into operation at various rayon centers; and 725,000 square meters of roads and sidewalks were resurfaced.

However, because of bad organization not all help given to Moldavia by the USSR government was properly utilized. For instance, during the postwar Five-Year Plan 35 million rubles granted for housing construction were left unspent.(46)

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Of the large sums appropriated during the past 2 years for capital repairs and new constructions, only 95 percent was utilized. Especially behind schedule are the Ministries of Health and Education and the Main Administrations for Arts and for Cinematography. Unexcusably slow is the construction of the meat combine, brewery, mill combine and confectionary factory in Kishinev, and the winery and glass factory in Tiraspol'. Of 61.7 million rubles appropriated for housing during the same period, only 54.3 million rubles (88 percent) were utilized. Particularly slow and unsatisfactory are the Ministries of Communal Economy, Rural Economy, Meat and Dairy Industry and the Main Administration of Construction Materials Industry.(47) The third conference of the KP(b) of Moldavia paid great attention to the problem, pointing out that a radical speed-up in the housing construction is necessary.

The 1951 plan calls for the completion of 50,000 square meters of living space and 500 homes in Moldavian SSR.(45) In Kishinev it is planned to spend 80 million rubles for construction, including 43,000 square meters of living space and the completion of the mill combine, brewery, movie theater, and stadium.(47) The theater now under construction at the corner of ulitsa Lenina and ulitsa Komsomol'skaya will be completed in 1952.(48)

#### Ukrainian SSR

In Kiev, much construction was accomplished in 1950. Fifty-six million rubles were spent for capital construction and periodic repair, 584 houses were modernized (49), and 133,000 square meters of housing and public buildings were built.(50) In 1951, almost 130,000 square meters of housing are to be completed, an amount which is three times more than the yearly volume of construction before World War II. New sections of the city will be equipped with gas and the street-car system will be expanded.(49) The war-damaged buildings on ulitsas Karla Marksa, Fridrikha Engel'sa, Zandovetskaya, Pushkinskaya, Krasnarmey'skaya, and others have been completely rehabilitated and repaired (51), and the burned-out Kiev University buildings have also been reconstructed.(50) Of the eight multi-storied buildings to be erected on the Kreshchatik, one seven-storied and two nine-storied buildings are now under construction.(52) A seven-storied building to house the Main Administration of Sugar Industry is being erected on the ploshchad' Kalinina (53), and several buildings are under construction on Krasnarmey'skaya ulitsa and other districts of the city.(50) Darmitsa, the industrial suburb of Kiev on the left bank of the Dnepr River, has been completely restored and tens of new enterprises and public buildings have been added.(54)

The rehabilitation of Khar'kov was completed in 1950. At present reconstruction work is under way in accordance with the general plan approved by the Ukrainian government. The main construction area is located in the center of the city, where construction of more than 40 multistoried buildings was begun this spring, including an 80-unit apartment building on the prospekt Stalina for the employees of the Transport-Machine-Building Plant, a building of the Turbogenerator Plant on Universitetskaya ulitsa, and the "Giprokoks" building on ulitsa Ivanova. The new railroad station is already under construction, while the construction of the bus terminal and the airport will begin shortly. Numerous workers' settlements have grown up recently around the large factories and plants located on the outskirts of the city.(51) The "Yuzhtyazhstroy" organization reported that its construction workers who are building houses for the workers of the Khar'kov Tractor Plant have increased their efficiency 14 percent by using extensively excavators, bulldozers, and other labor-saving devices.(55)

In Dnepropetrovsk, the war-damaged buildings along the prospekt Karla Marksa were reconstructed and, at present, 43 new buildings are being erected on this prospekt. The new railroad station building, located at the end of the prospekt is nearing completion.(53) During the postwar Five-Year Plan, 500,000 square meters of living space accommodating more than 16,000 families, were

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completed in this city (56), and over 90,000 square meters are to be completed in 1951. Of the above 90,000 square meters, 43 apartments with 60,000 square meters of living space are planned in the center of the city. In 1951, 137 million rubles will be spent on housing and civilian construction.(57)

The reconstruction of Zaporozh'ye was completed in its main aspects during the postwar Five-Year Plan. Besides school and club buildings, 395,000 square meters of new housing space were added and two palaces of culture for the construction and power plant workers were completed. The greatest part of reconstruction was carried out by the state trusts, such as Zaporozh'yestroy, Dneprostroy, and others.(58) About 100,000 square meters of the completed living space are located in the Voznesenskaya Rayon of the city, where about 80 percent of all future city constructions will be concentrated.(51)

The central part of Stalino has also been reconstructed. The buildings for the Central Miners' Rescue Station of the Donbass and the Donetsk Scientific Research Institute for Coal are being erected at present on ulitsa Artema. A new railroad station has been completed.(51) About 50,000 square meters of living space were made available to the miners during the first quarter of 1951. Eight two-story houses with 64 apartments will be completed near the Petrovo-Lidiyevka Mine prior to 1 May. A new residential settlement of 85 detached houses was recently added near the Mine imeni Pravda and 16 apartment buildings at the Mine Kapital'naya will be completed and occupied by 300 families before 1 May.(59) The northern part of Kramatorsk, which was destroyed by the Germans, has been rebuilt.(51)

#### RSFSR

Construction work in Murmansk is carried out during the entire year. In the center of the city, formed by ulitsa Leningradsкая, Karla Marksa, and Pushkina, large multistoried buildings have been built. Also, the "Arktika" Hotel, which was demolished by German bombing, has been reconstructed. It is planned to replace the many wooden buildings by stone buildings in the future.(60)

The Yaroslavl' Construction Trust is building homes for the workers of the Yaroslavl' Automobile and Tire plants and other enterprises located in the city. By applying the latest assembly-line methods and using prefabricated parts, the builders were able to complete one house every 12 days.(61)

All war damage in Voronezh has been repaired and new industrial enterprises have been added. About 500,000 square meters of living space, 22 schools, four motion-picture theaters, and many other structures were completed during the postwar Five-Year Plan.(62) New multistoried apartment buildings are being erected on the prospekt Revolyutsii, Nikitinskaya ulitsa, ulitsa Fridrikha Engel'sa, and ulitsa Komissarzhevskoy. The building which will house the administration of the Southeastern Railroad System is to become the most imposing building in the city. The "Tsentral'naya" Hotel, a summer motion-picture theater, and three new schools are to be completed in 1951. A reinforced-concrete bridge across the Voronezh River is now under construction.(63)

The old city of Eysk situated in the western part of Krasnodar Kray on the shores of the Sea of Azov has been transformed completely. The former Nikolayevskaya ploshchad' is now occupied by the large buildings of the "Molot" Plant, which manufactures the most modern polygraphic machines.

The former vacant space between the city and the spit is now all built up, and has, among other enterprises, large fish and fruit canneries.(64)

During 1948, 62 multistoried buildings were built in Rostov-on-Don, including eight school buildings, two hospitals, a railroad station, an airport, and others. The Rostsel'mash Plant was completely restored on 3 November 1948.

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A 24-meter-wide and 287-meter-long overpass across the railroad tracks along the Temernik River was completed on 7 November 1948. Moreover, in 1949, about 100 large buildings, including five schools and two higher educational institutions, were completed and occupied. During the postwar years, about one million square meters of living space were repaired and 250,000 square meters were newly constructed.(65)

In Stalingrad, 488,000 square meters of living space, as well as five higher educational institutions, nine secondary schools, hospitals, polyclinics, nurseries, and kindergartens were restored or built anew during the past 5 years.(66) On the other hand, the Kazan'sstroy Trust, in charge of civilian housing construction in Kazan', has been behind schedule every year and completed only 86 percent of the 1950 plan. The trust needs transportation equipment and machinery to mechanize its construction activities.(62)

Oktyabr'skiy, which was founded in 1947 and which became a city in 1946, had developed into one of the largest industrial and cultural centers of Bashkir ASSR. Oktyabr'skiy now has well-built streets and apartment houses and 14 primary and secondary schools.(67) In Chkalov Oblast, the government spent over 8 million rubles for about 1,000 individual homes in 1950. The Buguruslan petroleum workers, as well as the workers of the Plant imeni Kuybyshev, have received a 120,000-ruble loan, whereas workers of the Plant imeni Kirov and the Automobile Parts Plant in Chkalov have already begun building activities.(68) In the city of Molotov, 52,000 square meters of living space and eight school buildings were completed in 1950.(69)

It is planned to spend 24 million rubles for improvements and new constructions in the city of Sverdlovsk. Nine large apartment buildings for the workers of the "Uralsmash" and the Turbomotor plants were completed recently. The apartment building for artists and the administration building of the "Sverdlovskgol'" Combine are now under construction in the center of the city. The reconstruction of ulitsa imeni Sverdlova, one of the busiest thoroughfares of the city, will begin during 1951. Additional apartment buildings for the workers of the "Uralsmash," "Uralkhimash," and "Uralelektroapparat" plants are planned along the reconstructed thoroughfare. On the other hand, the reconstruction of another thoroughfare, the ulitsa imeni Malyshev, and its trolley-bus line are almost completed. Five new schools are also to be finished in 1951.(70)

Scores of multistoried apartment buildings are being erected in Chelyabinsk, thus adding over 190,000 square meters of living space by the end of 1951. These multistoried buildings are erected among others on the Molotova, Mira, Zavodskaya, Metallistov, Gor'kogo ulitsas, which are located in Leninskiy, Metallurgicheskii, and Traktorzavodskiy Rayons.(71)

In Omsk, over 90 million rubles will be spent in 1951 for housing and other municipal construction. Forty four multistoried houses with a total living space of 45,000 square meters, two schools, a building for the Institute of Finance and Economics, five nurseries, three hospitals, and several other buildings are under construction at present.(72)

Industrial centers of the Kuznetsk Basin rapidly change their appearances and new settlements are being built around them. Stalinsk has become a city with wide streets, multistoried buildings, parks and public buildings. The construction of a 14-story hotel has begun recently in Stalinsk.(73) Over ten multistoried buildings are being erected on Sovetskaya ulitsa of Kemerovo. In 1951, about 65 million rubles will be spent on civilian construction in Kemerovo and 42,000 square meters of living space will be made available, one half of which is earmarked for miners.(54) Almost all the permanent miners of the "Severnaya" Mine have bought new four-room houses built by the government. This miners' settlement now consists of over 400 detached homes and public utility buildings, clubs, maternity hospital, etc.(74)

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In Prokop'yevsk, over one hundred million rubles will be spent in 1951 for building 67,000 square meters of living space, four clubs, eight schools, several dispensaries, hospitals, kindergartens, etc.(75) During the postwar Five-Year Plan, the workers of the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine imeni Stalin received 162,000 square meters of living space, six schools, two clubs, nine kindergartens, a new surgery for the hospital, and a rayon hospital.(76)

In Novosibirsk, 200,000 square meters of living space were completed during the last 4 years (62), and 100,000 square meters are to be completed during 1951.(77) Construction of a 17-story building, the first skyscraper in Novosibirsk, will be begun in 1951. It will be located near the Ob' River and will house a new electro-mechanical institute.(78)

Belorussian SSR

Four million square meters of living space were completed in the Belorussian SSR during the postwar Five-Year Plan.(79) Over 2 million rubles were spent for the reconstruction of Minsk during the same period.(80) Minsk industries have increased 100 percent within a short period of time, especially since a new automobile plant, a new tractor plant, and other enterprises have been built. Blocks of multistoried administrative buildings and apartment houses are appearing.(81) Of the above amount, 418 million rubles were spent for house building and 390,000 square meters of living space (442,000 square meters according to source (82)) were made available to the citizens of Minsk; in 1950 alone 75,300 square meters of living space were completed. Also in the same year, two motion-picture theaters, a theater, five schools, and a maternity hospital were completed. In addition, the streetcar system was extended to the Minsk Tractor Plant, another 8 kilometers of water main were laid, the water system's capacity was enlarged, 213,000 square meters of streets and 50,000 square meters of sidewalks were paved, and more trees, bushes, and lawns were planted in parks, squares, and along streets.

On the other hand, the recent session of the TsK VIP'ov pointed out that certain organizations failed to fulfill their quotas. Over 15,000 square meters of housing were left incomplete and some street paving and street lighting lagged behind schedule. Moreover, the majority of the houses lacked modern conveniences, although they were turned over for occupancy. Consequently, the authorities decided to make the heads of the construction organizations personally responsible for the fulfillment of the 1951 plan.(80) The 1951 plan provides for the construction of 120 large apartment houses with a total floor space of 90,000 square meters at a cost of 120 million rubles (79), three schools, and a general department store as well as for the paving of tens of thousands of streets. The new buildings, will be located around Privokzal'naya, Kruglaya ploshchad' and others.(81) The multistoried apartment building with 110 units on Privokzal'naya ploshchad' has been completed and now is occupied by railroad employees and their families. Another apartment building with 154 units, also for railroad employees, and two apartment buildings with 35 and 48 units are under construction.(12)

Gomel' also shows new constructions: the Artilleriyskaya and Internatsional'nnyy proyezd, and the large city soviet building on Sovetskaya ulitsa.(83)

Georgian SSR

In various parts of Tbilisi, 20 multistoried buildings are under construction at present, including a seven-story apartment building with 120 units on the bank of the Kura River. A government building and an administration building for the "Gruzgol'" Combine are being erected in the center of the city (84), the latter being located at the corner of the prospekt Rutaveli and Moskovskaya ulitsa.(85) The new reinforced-concrete bridge, 25.6 x 100 meters, across Kura River is nearing completion and will be opened for traffic on 1 May. The bridge is located near the Metekhskiy Castle not far from ulitsa Myasnikova.(86) The

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pedestrian bridge which connects the ploshchad' in front of the railroad station with Sovetskaya ulitsa was opened for traffic on 26 April.(87) The Bulachaurskiy water system will be completed as far as Tbilisi by fall 1951, thus making the Bulachauri spring water available for all of Tbilisi.(88)

The 1951 appropriations for construction projects in Rustavi are 30 percent higher than in 1950 and include the cost of construction for 26,000 square meters of living space for the workers of the Transcaucasian Metallurgical Plant. Construction on the left bank of the Kura River is nearing completion and work will begin shortly on the right bank of the river.(89) In Batumi, previously swampy suburbs have been reclaimed and built-up, ulitsa Kaganovicha has been widened and asphalted, ulitsa Pushkina has been extended to cross the city from north to south, and several large multistoried buildings are now being constructed.(90) In Sukhumi, a new reinforced-concrete one-span bridge across the Bisletka River was opened for traffic on 9 May.(91)

Vale, the Akhaltsikh miners' settlement, has grown considerably and now has many two-story houses. Nine new school and club buildings were opened on 1 May.(92) A bridge is under construction on the road between Lisi village and the Kolkhoz imeni Kuybyshev in Garenbanskiy Rayon. A new railroad station is being erected in Kvezan'.(91)

#### Azerbaijani SSR

In the petroleum regions of the Azerbaijan SSR and in Baku city itself, 65,000 square meters of living space were built in 1950.(93) In 1951 it is planned to complete 200,000 square meters of living space in Baku and the rayons of Azerbaijan by the construction organizations of the ministries and departments alone, for which 240 million rubles were appropriated.(94) The municipal construction of Baku absorbed 314 million rubles during 1950, including the cost of construction of 74,000 square meters of living space and paving of over 200,000 square meters of streets and sidewalks. Moreover, it is planned to spend 453.4 million rubles in 1951.(95) During the first 4 months of 1951, 35.5 million rubles have already been spent for housing and other municipal construction. The "Azneftezavody" Association's construction activities in Baku during 1951 consist of erecting apartment buildings on the ulitsa of 28 Aprelya, ulitsa Nizami, and corner of ulitsa 28 Aprelya and ulitsa Rozy Luksemburg. In addition, the association is building houses in the villages of NZS and BNZ.(96)

Kirovabad, which has become the center of the Kirovabadneft' Trust, has received during the past 4 years 14 apartment houses with a total floor space of 6,808 square meters and 483 individual homes with a total floor space of 16,737 square meters. In addition, a new village with 60 homes was established for the workers of the Kirovabadneft' Trust and a 100-unit apartment house which was erected for the workers of the Kirovabad Textile Combine.(97)

#### Armenian SSR

In Armenia, 66,000 square meters of housing were built in 1949 and 57,000 square meters in 1950; in addition, almost 6,000 individual homes were erected in cities and rayon centers and 5,000 in the rural districts.(98)

With the development of Armenian industries, some of its cities were improved as follows: Leninakan had 11 hospitals and 23 schools by October 1947. In Kirovakan, 44,000 square meters of living space were completed during 1948 at a cost of 25 million rubles. Kirovakan now has 30,000 square meters of paved streets and squares.(99) Seven apartment houses with a total area of 3,240 square meters will be built in Kirovakan in 1951.(100) In Yerevan, five schools were completed in 1950, and five others will be completed in 1951.(101) In Artashat, an new two-story 50-bed hospital was completed and put into operation recently.(102)

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Uzbek SSR

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Construction in Uzbekistan has been lagging for years. The 1950 plan was fulfilled only 83 percent. Especially unsatisfactory results were shown by the Republic Ministries of Cotton Growing, Water Economy, Light Industry, Agriculture, and Education. Furthermore, the construction costs are still high and the workmanship very unsatisfactory. The following causes were pointed out as responsible for the slow progress of construction projects: (a) the planning organizations are slow in supplying necessary documents and drafts and their designs are obsolete; (b) inadequate utilization of construction machinery and mechanized methods; (c) inexperienced labor and changes in personnel because of unsatisfactory living conditions at the construction sites; and (d) red tape of the finance organizations. (103)

The higher and technical institutions used up only one third of the funds allotted to them for capital construction during 1950. Of the 122 higher educational institutions, nearly 100 belong to ministries and services which do not have their own construction organizations. To facilitate the work, it may be more practical to form a large special construction trust in Uzbek SSR for the construction of tekhnikums and vuzes and also large schools and other cultural and educational establishments. (104)

Turkmen SSR

Ashkhabad, which was damaged by an earthquake, has received during the past 2 years 200,000 square meters of living space, 19 schools, 14 hospitals and polyclinics, several libraries, scientific research institutes, many administrative buildings (105), and a new legitimate theater, the theater imeni Stalin. (106)

The first drawings for the construction of the city of Takhiya Tash on the new Main Turkmen Canal have been completed and the construction is to begin in May 1951. (107)

Kazakh SSR

The 1950 municipal construction plan of the Kazakh SSR was fulfilled, with a surplus of 6 million rubles achieved by reducing prices for construction materials and increasing in labor productivity. In 1950, over 2,400 square meters of living space were completed, city halls were built in Taldy-Kurgan and Chimkent, a new trolley-bus line was put into operation in Alma-Ata, and about 5 kilometers of city water mains and additional electric transmission lines were installed in five cities. Kazakhstan also added in the same year 168,000 square meters of paved roads, 54,000 square meters of sidewalks, 103 hectares of tree nurseries, and 62 hectares of new parks, gardens, and squares. In addition 54 power stations, 67 public bathhouses, and 33 kolkhos buildings were repaired or built anew. However, these achievements still do not satisfy the increasing demand of the population. (108)

During the last 5 years, Alma-Ata received over 200,000 square meters of housing; however, the original plan was fulfilled by only 61.5 percent. Over 50 million rubles have been appropriated for the construction of 154 houses, totaling 50,000 square meters of living space, in 1951. (109) The construction of a large building to house the Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR has begun on ulitsa Krasina between ulitsa Shevchenko, Artilleriyskaya, Karla Marksa, and Pushkina. The building will occupy two blocks, and one sixth will be completed in 1951. (110)

During the postwar years, over 500 million rubles were spent for building the city of Karaganda. Scores of multistoried buildings, 44 schools, 32 restaurants, 28 kindergartens, 18 stores, 18 public bathhouses, 10 clubs, 5 hospitals, and a summer theater were erected during this period. Furthermore,

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61.2 kilometers of roads connecting the city with the nearby miners' settlements were built, 50,000 square meters of streets and sidewalks were asphalted, and 51 kilometers of water mains were laid.(111)

The Altay mining cities Ust'-Kamenogorsk, Leninogorsk, and Tyryanovsk are rapidly growing and Ust'-Kamenogorsk has become the seat of the central mining administration of the Altay mining region.(112) The construction of the water system has begun in Chikment and water mains totaling 4 kilometers are now being laid.(113)

#### Kirgiz SSR

The oblast center Dzhahalal-Abad is growing rapidly and the construction of the bank building and bus terminal has been completed. Detached houses are being erected on ulitsa Pushkina, and many streets have been paved.(114)

#### Tadzhik SSR

During 1950 in Stalinabad, over 11,000 square meters of living space were completed, 46,000 square meters of streets were asphalted, over 50,000 square meters of roads and sidewalks were paved, and two schools and a hospital were completed. Three hospitals and a public library are to be built in 1951.(115) In Leninabad, the oblast soviet allotted 1.5 million rubles for communal construction in 1951. It is expected that 1,400 square meters of living space will be made available for occupan , during 1951.(116)

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